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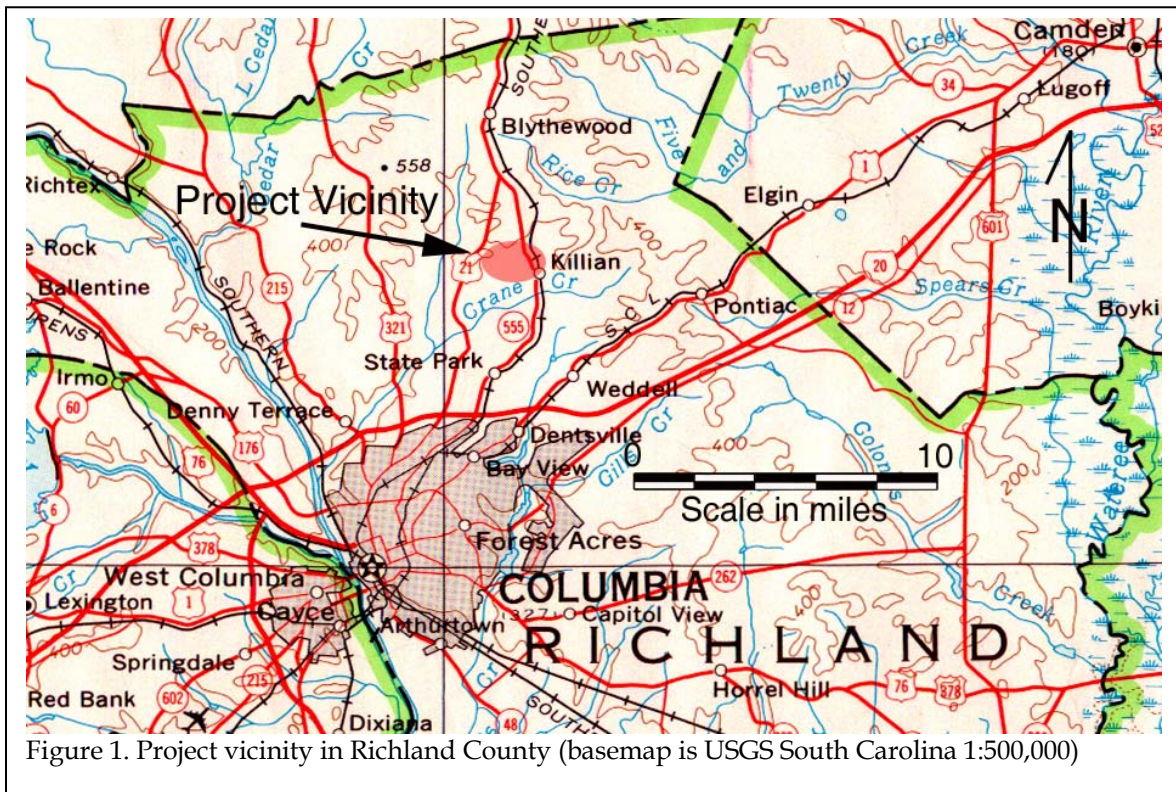
Project Name: Killian's Crossing

Project Sponsor: B.P. Barber & Associates, Inc.

Project Location: Northern Richland County, South Carolina, north of Killian Road between I-77 and Farrow Road. Bounded on the north by North Pines Road (Figure 1).

Field Personnel: Julie Poppell and Alyson Herbert

Date of Survey: June 29, 2006



Objective: To obtain initial historic research that will assist in better understanding the types of historic sites present on the tract; to evaluate land use activities and their potential affects on possible archaeological sites; and to identify the areas of the tract that have the highest probability of producing archaeological and/or historical sites.

Survey Description: The approximately 430-acre tract is located north of Columbia, SC in Richland County. It is bounded on the west by I-77, on the north by North Pines Road, on the east by Farrow Road (SC-555), and on the south by Killian Road (S-40-52) (Figure 1). We understand that the tract was cleared about a year ago, although work was ceased before any grading or other construction. Since that time the property has been periodically bush hogged. As a result, the tract is covered primarily in scrub vegetation with some mixed pine/hardwood forest bordering the edges of wetland areas.

The project is situated in an area of rapid development with much land disturbance and relatively little cultural resource study (Figure 2). Existing developments to the north include Winslow, The Highlands, The Summit, and Spring Valley. Commercial development has also occurred and includes Publix, Food Lion, and Piggly Wiggly. The study tract is immediately southwest of the Longtown tract, previously investigated by Chicora (Southerland and Trinkley



Figure 2. Aerial photograph showing development surrounding the project tract.

2004, Trinkley et al. 2006).

Background: The SC Department of Archives and History (SCDAH) GIS and site files at the SC Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) were consulted to check for any previously identified structures or sites in a 0.5-mile Area of Potential Effects (APE) around the project tract

(Figure 3) . As a supplement to the SCDAH GIS database we also consulted the *Upper Richland County, South Carolina, Historical and Architectural Inventory* to determine if any structures were currently located within the site boundaries (Martin et al. 2002). We have previously conducted historical research for the general area (see Trinkley et al. 2006) and this research places the project tract in a broader context.

Historic map for the project area were also examined, using resources at Chicora, the South Caroliniana Library and the South Carolina Department of Archives and History. These maps include:

1. Mills' *Atlas* (1825) (Figure 4)
2. *Map of Richland County, South Carolina* (1897) M.L. Brasswell (Figure 5)
3. *Map of Richland County, South Carolina* (1915) J.C. Covington and T.C. Hamby (Figure 6)
4. *Richland County Soil Survey* (1916)
5. *New Map of Richland County, South Carolina* (1929) Interstate Survey Co., J.C. Covington
6. *Reconnaissance Erosion Survey of the State of South Carolina* (1934) M.W. Lowry
7. *Richland County General Highway and Transportation Map* (1939, 1943, and 1951) (Figure 7)

The Soil Survey of Richland County (Lawrence 1978) shows eight soil types on the tract. Pelion loamy sand is found over roughly 40% of the tract and is moderately well drained. Lakeland sand is excessively drained and covers approximately 30% of the tract. Well-drained Faceville sandy loam comprises nearly 15% of the property. Of the remaining soil types, three are well drained (Dothan, Herndon, and Nason), and together make up 8%. One, Blanton, is moderately well drained (4%). Johnston loam (comprising 3% of the tract) is found only around the creek and is very poorly drained.

Previous archaeological investigations generally identify prehistoric sites on the uplands, on the terraces or bluffs overlooking swamp environments. These locations, known as ecotones or transition areas, were thought to be selected to allow the Native Americans to take advantage of edge effects found where the different environmental zones are found in close proximity to one another. Historic sites may be found in similar settings, although in the nineteenth century they are generally associated with either an access route – such as a major road – or with a specific resource, such as the bottomland where a mill might be located. By the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, farm and tenancy units are more widely dispersed, having the potential to be found throughout the upland areas.

Field Methodology: During the field assessment, areas of highest probability of locating sites were walked by Poppell and Herbert (approximately 8 person hours were devoted to the field study). Several structures shown on historic maps were relocated, and their GPS coordinates were noted. Surface visibility was 80-90% over much of the tract.

Results: The background research at the SCDAH GIS revealed one structure within the tract boundaries and one structure within a 0.5 mile APE. It also revealed one previous archaeological survey in the immediate area. The SC Department of Transportation (DOT) conducted an intensive archaeological survey in 2002, which produced 11 sites within 0.5 mile of the project tract (Rinehart and Sutton 1993). Chicora Foundation conducted an archaeological survey of the Longtown tract located across Farrow Road to the northeast of the Killian's Crossing tract in 2004. SCDAH GIS did not reflect that survey, which revealed sixteen sites. Four of these are within a 0.5-mile of the Killian's Crossing tract (Southerland and Trinkley 2004). There may be additional studies which are not shown on the SCDAH GIS database, no additional documentary study was conducted at this time.

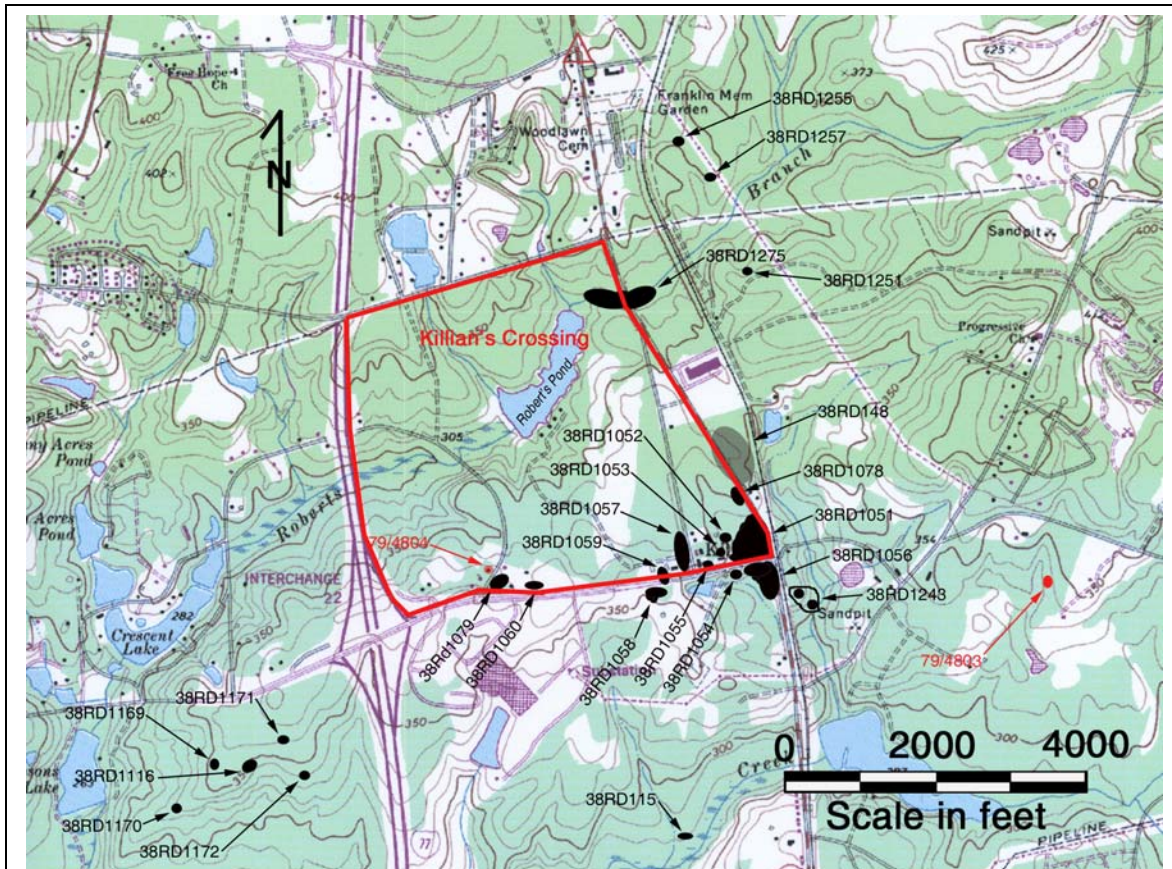


Figure 3. Project area with previously identified archaeological sites and architectural sites (basemap is USGS Blythewood 7.5') (Gray shaded area had surface artifacts only)

Investigations at the S.C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology revealed 23 previously recorded archaeological sites within the 0.5-mile APE, including the sites recorded by the SCDOT and Chicora. Table 1 provides a list of sites within the 0.5-mile APE. Few of the 23 previously recorded sites in the 0.5-mile APE were considered potentially eligible by the researchers who recorded them. The three sites identified by Chicora as eligible (which subsequently received data recovery; see Trinkley et al. 2006) are just beyond the arbitrary 0.5 mile APE.

Those sites seen in Figure 3 within the study tract were identified as a result of DOT road projects – accounting for their proximity to existing roads and the clustering on the edge of the property. There have been no previous studies that examined the interior of the parcel, looking at the bluffs along the edge of Roberts Creek.

The historic maps provide some additional clues concerning the potential for archaeological sites. Mills' Atlas, while subscription-based and not providing a complete picture of early nineteenth century settlement, does reveal the strong association of settlements with the major roads heading north from Columbia and the presence of occasional mills. There were no major roads in the area during the early nineteenth century, so the potential for early sites is reduced. There is one mill (Abel Mulder's) shown, but it is on Crane Creek, outside the project area.

Table 1.
Summary of Previously Recorded Sites

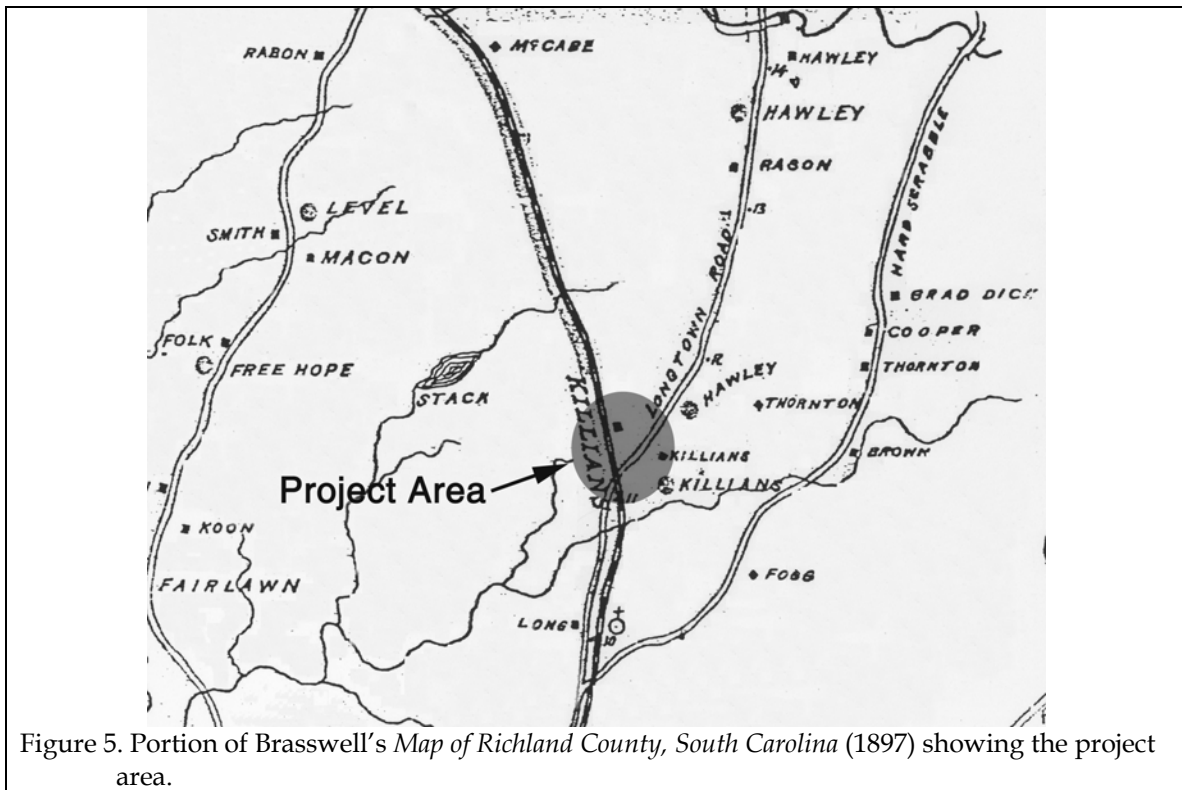
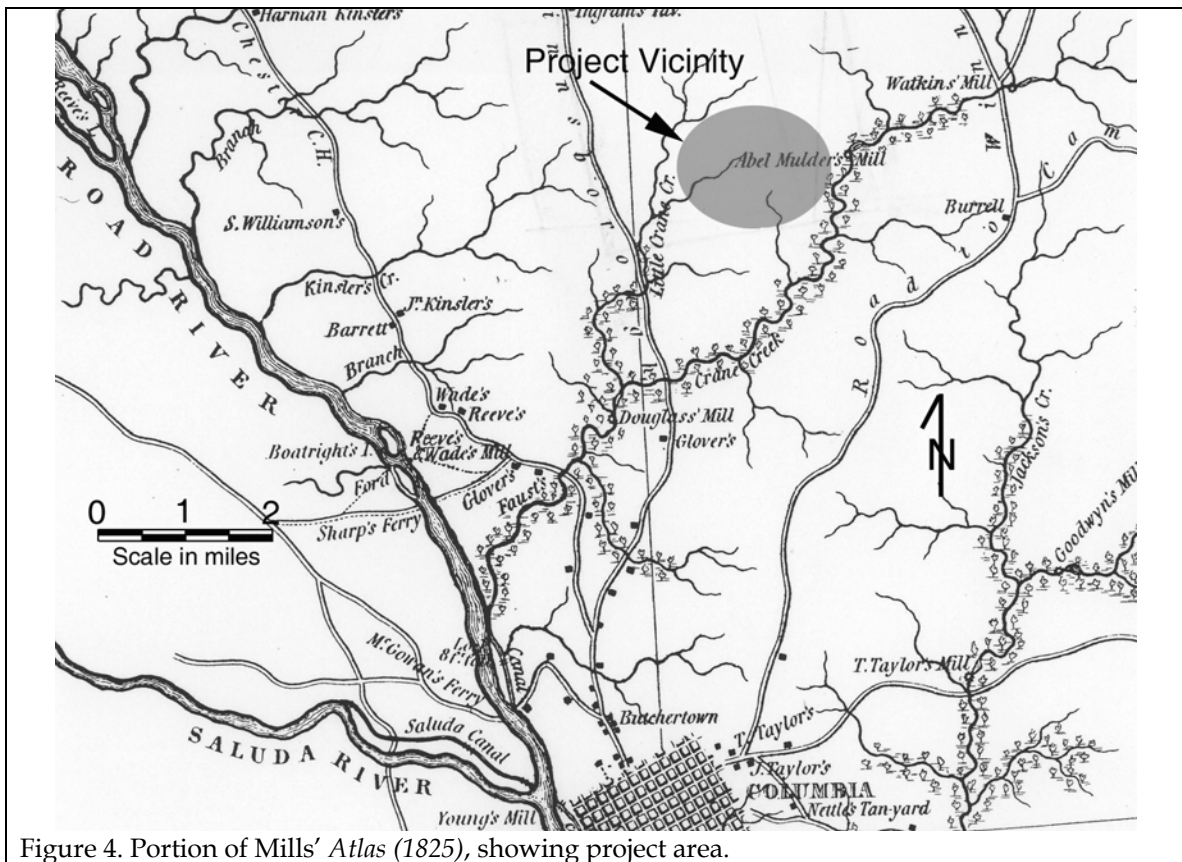
Site	Type	NRHP Eligibility
38RD115	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Probably Not Eligible
38RD148	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Probably Not Eligible
38RD 1051	Late 19th/20th century scatter	Probably Not Eligible
38RD1052	Late 19th/20th century scatter	Probably Not Eligible
38RD1053	Mid 19th/20th century scatter	Probably Not Eligible
38RD1054	Late 19th/20th century scatter	Probably Not Eligible
38RD1055	Late 19th/20th century scatter	Probably Not Eligible
38RD1056	Late 19th/20th century scatter	Probably Not Eligible
38RD1057	Late 19th/20th century scatter	Probably Not Eligible
38RD1058	Mid 19th/20th century scatter	Probably Not Eligible
38RD1059	Prehistoric lithic/ceramic scatter	Probably Not Eligible
38RD1060	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Probably Not Eligible
38RD1078	Mid 20th century house scatter	Probably Not Eligible
38RD1079	Late 19th/20th century scatter	Probably Not Eligible
38RD1116	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Probably Not Eligible
38RD1171	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Probably Not Eligible
38RD1172	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Probably Not Eligible
38RD1243	Brick kiln	Potentially Eligible
38RD1251	Late 19th/20th century scatter	Probably Not Eligible
38RD1255	19th century domestic site	Probably Not Eligible
38RD1256	20th century house site	Probably Not Eligible
38RD1257	19th/20th century domestic site	Probably Not Eligible
38RD1275	19th/20th century scatter	Probably Not Eligible

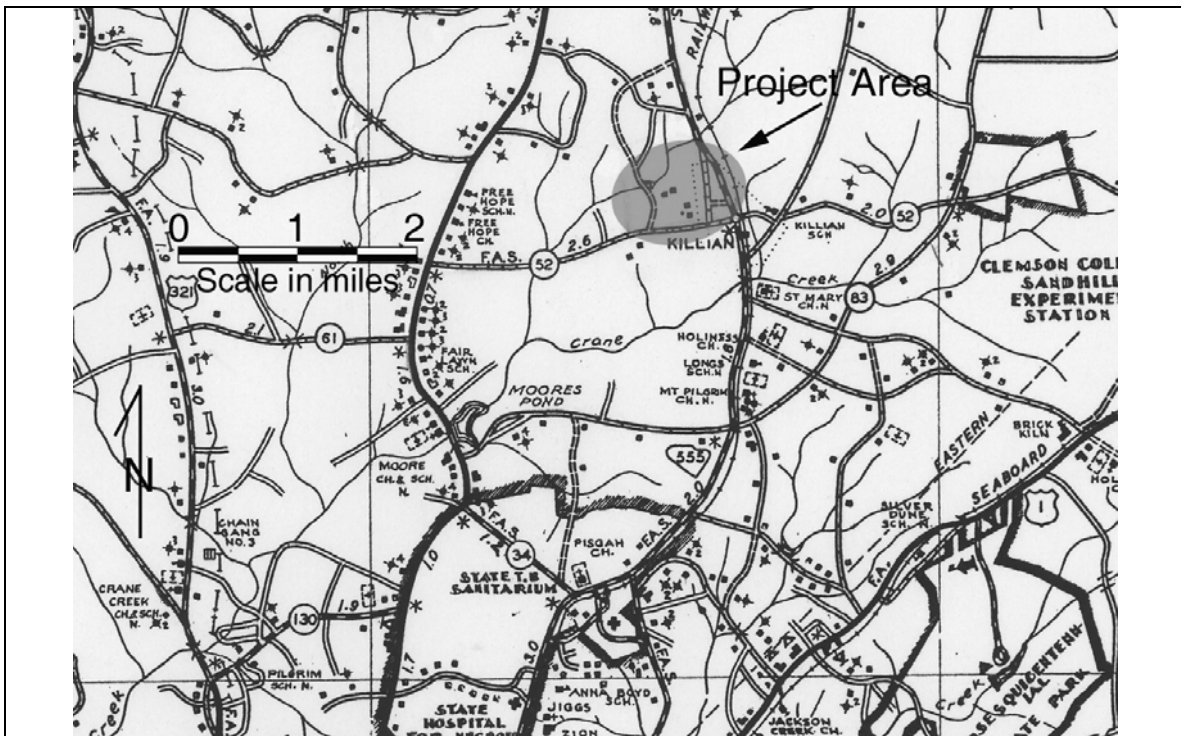
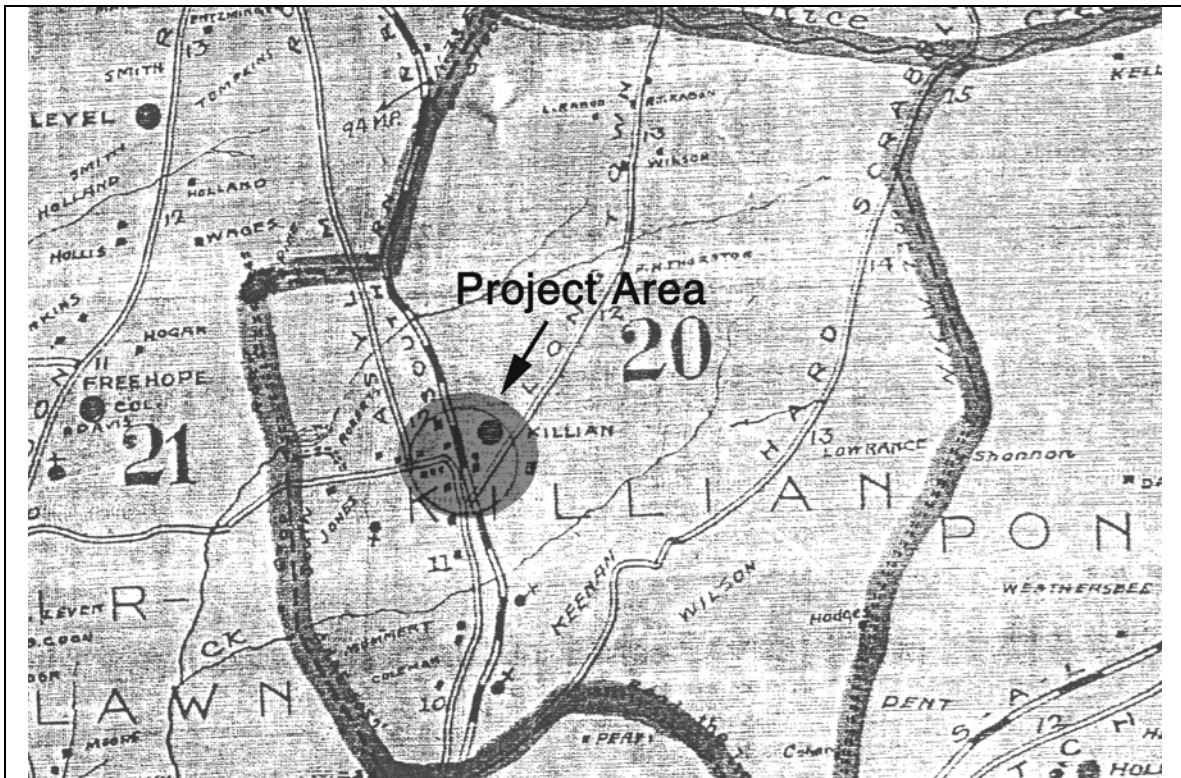
The 1897 and 1915 maps show a variety of structures within the project area and the 1915 map suggests that the project actually includes part of Killians – a community that by 1885 had at least a lumber mill. By 1928 the community had a population of 128 and there were at least three businesses – two general stores, A.J. Davis and A.J. Roberts, and the Killian Grocery and Mercantile Co. (Trinkley et al. 2006:30).

The 1939 *General Highway and Transportation Map* reveals additional structures in the project area, including several that are identified on the interior of the tract – documenting settlement away from the central core of Killians.

Although not noted on any of the maps, the presence of a large pond within the study tract also suggests the possibility that a mill of some sort may have been located in this vicinity. Such a mill might have provided power for either grinding corn or even ginning cotton. The creek is likely named after the Roberts who had a general store in Killians – suggesting that a mill may have been present.

The pedestrian survey, which involved walking the tract and observing the visible ground surface for sites, revealed historic brick and artifact scatters over much of the southern half of the property (where the pedestrian survey focused). Prehistoric lithics were noted on the





slope in the central portion of the tract, the eastern edge of the tract, and the southeast corner of the tract. As is standard practice for CRAs, this study did not conduct any subsurface investigations and no shovel testing was conducted on the tract either to identify additional sites or to assess the condition or integrity of observed sites.

The architectural site, 79/4804, which was identified by Martin et al. (2002) in the architectural survey of Richland County in 2002 and was located within the tract boundaries, is no longer standing. A push pile with brick, mortar, and artifacts was noted in the area as well as numerous early twentieth century artifacts and a fallen outbuilding. While initially determined not eligible, that determination was several years old and was limited to the standing components. We do not know if the SHPO was consulted prior to the demolition of this structure.

Summary and Recommendations: Given that a comprehensive architectural survey of the upper portion of Richland County has been completed (Martin et al. 2002), it is unlikely that additional historic structures will be found within the APE of the study tract. Moreover, the area northeast of the tract has already been extensively developed with neighborhoods and commercial property. The area north of the tract has several industrial sites.

The USGS topographic map reveals a number of well defined, well drained bluffs overlooking Roberts Creek. There are abundant archaeological studies suggesting that prehistoric sites will be commonly identified in such locations. Native American settlements apparently chose these locations because of the proximity of several environmental areas and ready access to a number of resources. Our in-field evaluation identified a broad scatter of prehistoric artifacts – primarily flakes, although at least one tool was also present – on these bluff areas. Thus there is not only the probability of identifying Native American sites, but prehistoric artifacts have also been identified on the tract. This is further supported by the numerous archaeological sites previously identified for the area, which exhibit some Native American remains.

The reviewed historic maps also clearly reveal the presence of a number of settlements in the proposed development tract. In fact, at least one map suggests that a portion of the Killian settlement may be incorporated in the study parcel. Again the in-field assessment identified a modest quantity of whitewares and other historic artifacts, suggestive of several domestic sites.

The field assessment does indicate that considerable clearing has taken place on the property. The extent to which this clearing may have affected the archaeological resources on the property is not clearly evident since CRAs do not incorporate shovel testing or test units. Nevertheless, we identified no rutting or obvious deep disturbances. Thus, it is possible that intact remains are present.

In addition, the nearby Longtown tract was initially found to be in an identical condition. The condition of the tract did not preclude the identification of discreet archaeological sites, nor did it preclude the assessment of several sites as being eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (Southerland and Trinkley 2004). Data recovery excavations on the Longtown tract have provided significant data on tenancy in the project area (Trinkley et al. 2006). All of the conditions appear similar in the currently examined tract, so we cannot dismiss the potential for significant archaeological remains to be present.

This background and in-field assessment suggests that an intensive archaeological survey of the upland portions of the tract should be conducted prior to any additional ground disturbance. This survey should also incorporate detailed historical research, focusing not only



Figure 8. Artifacts observed on project tract off of Killian Arch (east side of road).



Figure 9. View of property from south central location, facing south.



Figure 10. View of eastern portion of property, facing north towards wetland area.



Figure 11. View of southeastern portion near Clemson Road, facing northwest.

on the ownership of parcels that may have made up the tract, but also on the community of Killians – for which no comprehensive historical account exists. We recommend that the State Historic Preservation Office be consulted to determine the extent of the field survey, although our recommendation is that it focus on the upland areas outside the drainage of Roberts Creek, except for the area in the vicinity of the pond, where evidence of a mill and associated buildings and race may be present.

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